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County Council of the County of Lanark

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION,
SUPERVISION, AND TREATMENT
OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

1942-43

6146



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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY OF LANARK.

I beg to submit the Thirty-fourth Annual Report on the Medical Inspection, Supervision and Treatment of School Children in the County of Lanark for the year ended 31st July, 1943.

This Report, owing to War conditions, is necessarily abbreviated, but all the more important particulars of the working of the School Medical Service during the past year are to be found either in the text or in the statistical tables.

Owing to the retiral of Dr. John Macintyre, Executive School Medical Officer, on 12th April, 1943, after a continuous service of over 33 years, this report has been prepared by me and is in accordance with the Memorandum on School Health Administration issued by the Department of Health for Scotland.

JOHN YOUNG,
Acting Executive School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY OFFICES,
HAMILTON, *February, 1944.*

STAFF.

Executive School Medical Officer.

(a) JOHN MACINTYRE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Acting Executive School Medical Officer.

(b) JOHN YOUNG, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers.

ANN K. CORMACK, M.B., Ch.B.

JANET B. CUNNINGHAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

ISABEL C. DARLING, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(c) ALEX. C. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

VIDA J. PERRY, M.B., Ch.B.

(d) ERNEST G. Y. THOM, M.B., Ch.B.

(Temporary Appointment)

Dental Surgeons.

R. JARDINE BEATTIE, L.D.S.

(e) WILLIAM GIBSON, L.D.S.

MARY H. HINSHELWOOD, L.D.S.

ANNE G. JACKMAN, L.D.S. (Temporary Appointment).

ANDREW C. F. RANKIN, L.D.S.

ARCHIBALD W. M. WATSON, L.D.S.

ELIZABETH WATSON, L.D.S.

JAMES McD. WEATHERSTON, L.D.S.

Part-Time Ophthalmic Surgeons.

JAMES HILL, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S.

H. SOMERVILLE MARTYN, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

JOHN A. MORTIMER, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Part-Time Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

ROBERT A. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B.

Nurses.

MARY M. BAIN.

MARY M. BENNET.

HELEN S. BERTRAM.

JESSIE M'L. BLACK.

(f) MARY A. BOYLE.

MARTHA CHISLETT.

RACHEL DOBIE.

ANNIE N. DOUGLAS.

FLORENCE D. FLEMING.

ADA FOWLIE.

JEAN HANNAH.

AMY S. T. HISLOP.

MARGARET K. LAMOND.

AGNES L. D. MILLER.

(g) ANNIE MACAULEY.

MARJORY K. M'DOUGALL.

ISABEL MACKINNON.

JEAN G. M'GHIE.

NEILINA M'INNES.

MARGARET NEILSON.

HELEN PARK.

(h) ANNE J. SORLEY.

MARGARET C. R. SUTTER.

ISABEL TAYLOR.

MARY A. YATES.

Nurses (Temporary Appointment).

MARGARET RUSSELL.

CATHERINE FOWLER.

Dental Attendants.

MARY GOLD.

(j) SARAH M'GHIE.

(i) MARGARET JAMES.

(k) ELIZABETH M'KENZIE.

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk—ROBERT A. M'ROBBIE.

(l) JAMES BISHOP.

CATHERINE ROACH.

(m) JOHN PORTER.

JESSIE SPEIRS.

MARY W. BOYD.

HELEN S. STEVEN.

Clerical Staff (Temporary Appointment).

MARK ALLAN.

BARBARA MONAGHAN.

(a) Retired 12/4/43.

(h) On Active Service with H.M.
Forces 1/2/41.

(b) Appointed 13/4/43.

(c) On Active Service with H.M.
Forces 16/1/43.

(i) Appointed 31/8/42.

(d) Appointed 25/1/43.

(j) Appointed 31/8/42.

(e) On Active Service with H.M.
Forces 9/10/41.

(k) Appointed 1/10/42.

(l) On Active Service with H.M.
Forces 27/2/41.

(f) Resigned 30/4/43.

(m) On Active Service with H.M.
Forces 3/6/42.

(g) Resigned 1/8/42.

REPORT on the MEDICAL INSPECTION, SUPERVISION, and TREATMENT of SCHOOL CHILDREN in the COUNTY of LANARK, for the year ended 31st July, 1943.

I. LIST OF STAFF.

The personnel of the medical, dental, nursing and clerical staffs—both whole and part-time—is shown on page 4 of this Report. Changes in personnel which have occurred since the last report are also indicated.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS.

The number of schools in the area is as follows :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| (a) Primary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 211 |
| (b) Junior Secondary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| (c) Secondary | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| (d) 1. Special Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| 2. Special Classes at Certified Institutions | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| *Number of children on the school registers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86,509 |
| *Number of children in average attendance | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73,189 |

*(The figures are taken from the official return for June, 1943.)

3. SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the schools in the whole educational area continues to be satisfactory. Classrooms, halls, cloakrooms are all regularly cleaned. Latrines are kept in good repair and are clean and tidy. The removal of iron railings for munition purposes has in many instances increased the total playground area. Repairs to buildings and interior fittings are carried out as required. The consumption of milk in the classrooms and mid-day meals in halls, &c., leads to more fouling of floors, but this is satisfactorily dealt with. Heating, lighting and ventilation have, on the whole, been adequately maintained, due regard being observed to war-time economies.

4. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

A. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

The system and extent of medical inspection and treatment differed in no material respect from those of former years. The routine inspection of the pupils in the four categories was carried out as usual. Special cases put forward for examination by head-

masters and teachers were also attended to. The number of revisits made to schools was not so great as in previous years. This was unavoidable, due to the transfer of one of the medical staff to military service. The total number of children examined at the routine inspections falls a little short of that of the previous year, due principally, to the considerable reduction in the number of evacuee children.

The scheme of treatment continued to function throughout the year as formerly. The minor ailments clinics were well attended, and afforded treatment to a large number of children. The visual clinics continued to provide treatment for defects of vision and other eye conditions. Fuller details of the working of these services, together with those for Tonsils and Adenoids, Orthopaedic and Dental Treatment will be found in the later pages of this report.

B. SYSTEM AND EXTENT OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Dental inspection and treatment has been carried out as in previous years. No change in the scheme has been made. Details of the results will be found in section 7 of this report.

C. SCHOOL NURSING AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR "FOLLOWING UP."

No change in the arrangements falls to be recorded. These have been fully dealt with in previous reports. The inspection of children at school, treatment at the various clinics, and home visiting, where necessary, constitute the principal duties of the nursing staff.

D. CO-ORDINATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Close co-operation continues to exist between the school medical service and the Medical Officers of Health and public health services in the county and burghal areas. Details have appeared in previous reports.

E. CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES.

This has been fully dealt with in previous reports.

F. CO-OPERATION WITH TEACHERS AND PARENTS.

This is an essential condition for the smooth and efficient working of a school medical service. It is gratifying to record that, in the opinion of the School Medical Officers, the headmasters and teachers, with few exceptions, are extremely helpful to them and take an active and intelligent interest in the examination of their pupils. A word of thanks is due to them for their valued co-

operation. Parents have by easy stages extending over many years progressed from open hostility to a state of confidence in the school medical service and an increasing appreciation of the benefits to be obtained. An ever increasing number of parents present themselves at the minor ailments clinics asking for advice regarding their children. Considerable numbers also attend at the routine inspections of the pupils at school, chiefly of the five years old group. On these occasions a very effective form of propaganda in health matters is carried on by the medical officers and nurses. Medical officers also frequently give talks at women's rural institutes and parents' and teachers' associations, etc.

5. THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The total number of children examined at the routine medical inspection of the schools shows a fall from that of the previous year. This is almost entirely due to the considerable decrease in the number of evacuee children. During 1941-42 the number of Government and voluntary evacuees examined came to 832, as compared with 317 in 1942-43. The total number of children in the various age groups due to be examined in the course of the year was 26,355. Of these 25,915 were examined, giving a percentage of 98.3. This must be considered very satisfactory as it was not found possible to have as many revisits to schools as in previous years. Details of the number of children examined in the various age groups will be found in Table I (A).

Table I. (B) gives the number of special (non-routine) cases examined during the year, and also the number of cases re-examined at the re-inspections by the medical officers. It will be seen that 5,239 special cases were dealt with and 9,504 re-examined at subsequent revisits to the schools. Table II. shows the conditions discovered at the examination of the various age groups. The total number of children notified as suffering from defects requiring attention (exclusive of want of cleanliness and dental cases) was 5,520. This includes fifty evacuee children. A supplementary table at the end of this report shows in detail the conditions notified and the remedial measures carried out.

The number of revisits paid to the schools by the medical staff was not so great as in the preceding year. This was due to illness, calling up for military service of one medical officer, and re-arrangement of duties necessitated by the retiral of Dr. Macintyre, Executive School Medical Officer. In consequence, it was im-

possible to ascertain accurately the total number of conditions which were remedied during the year.

The conditions found at the routine examinations and the various defects calling for treatment are very much the same from year to year. Special attention was directed to the state of cleanliness of the pupils, and especially to the presence of vermin on the heads and bodies. This, as was pointed out in last year's report, constitutes one of the less satisfactory features of school life. Of the total conditions notified (this includes routine and special cases), numbering 12,338, nits of the head and dirty heads accounted for 1,317 or 10·7 per cent. of the whole. Head lice accounted for 2·2 per cent., and lice of the body for 0·4 per cent. of the cases. Although these figures indicate an improvement in these conditions, as contrasted with those of the preceding year, there are still too many children who have verminous heads. Girls are the chief harbourers of head vermin due, partly, to the prevailing fashion for longer hair. In addition, there is still evidence of considerable parental neglect. This matter was fully dealt with in last year's annual report, and what was written then still holds good.

The nutritional state of the school children throughout the county continues to be satisfactory. A special survey was carried out at the request of the Ministry of Health during the period December, 1942, to June, 1943. The nine years old group of children was chosen as the most suitable one, and two examinations were made, an interval of six months elapsing between them. A short account of this survey appears in the pages of this report under the heading: Examinations other than routine school examinations.

The following table gives the average heights and weights of the school children in the County compared with the Anthropometric Committee's Standard :—

AVERAGE HEIGHT IN INCHES.

| AGE. | 5½ | | 9½ | | 12½ | |
|---|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| Anthropometric Committee's Standard ... | 41·2 | 41·0 | 50·7 | 50·0 | 56·0 | 56·8 |
| County of Lanark ... | 42·1 | 42·9 | 50·8 | 50·6 | 56·3 | 57·5 |

AVERAGE WEIGHT IN LBS.

| AGE. | 5½ | | 9½ | | 12½ | |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| | <i>Boys.</i> | <i>Girls.</i> | <i>Boys.</i> | <i>Girls.</i> | <i>Boys.</i> | <i>Girls.</i> |
| Anthropometric Committee's Standard ... | 40·5 | 40·0 | 64·9 | 59·3 | 79·4 | 80·2 |
| County of Lanark ... | 42·1 | 41·0 | 64·8 | 60·0 | 79·9 | 80·8 |

It will be seen from the above statement that the heights and weights of school children in Lanarkshire are well maintained and, so far as they have any bearing as an index of the state of nutrition, are satisfactory.

Diseases of the skin, generally, were more prevalent than in former years. Ringworm of the head and body shows an increase. Impetigo is stationary, and cases of scabies showed a slight rise in numbers.

Throat conditions necessitating operation were practically the same numerically as in the preceding year. Glands requiring operation or other treatment such as Ultra Violet Radiation were less numerous. The incidence of squint appears to be more or less a slightly varying quantity throughout the years. There was no increase in diseases of the external eye. The number of children recorded for defective vision is lower, with a corresponding decrease in those notified as requiring treatment for errors of refraction. Diseases of the ear and defective hearing show very little variation from previous years. Disorders of speech, including stammering, show no tendency to increase. Lung diseases were somewhat more numerous, probably due to the prevalence of whooping cough, while cardiac conditions show an increase in the acquired and functional categories and a decrease in the congenital variety. Thirteen cases of infectious disease were encountered in the school during the year. Of the conditions tabulated as other diseases and defects and numbering 653, the following are some of the more important: Anaemia, 298 cases; Eneuresis, 61; Enlarged Thyroid, 20; Rheumatism, 25; Sprains and fractures, 9; Pharyngitis and Tracheitis, 20; Hernia, 10; Diabetes, 4; Chorea, 18; Thyroid insufficiency, 1; Osteomyelitis, 3; Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis, 1; Tape Worm, 2; Obesity, 18; Nephritis, 3; Glycosuria, 1; Gastritis, 5; Ganglion, 3; Cystitis, 3; Jaundice, 2; Mastitis, 1.

EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF OTHER THAN ROUTINE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The chief examination to come under this heading consisted of a nutritional survey of the nine years old children in 57 selected schools in the county and burghal area. This survey was undertaken at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland to ascertain if there was any evidence of an increase in malnutrition due to war conditions. A short account of this survey and its findings follows.

In addition to the ordinary routine work in schools a very large number of other examinations is made by the school medical officers involving a considerable portion of their working time. Large numbers of special cases recommended for special medical examination and report by the various School Management Committees are examined either at their homes or at convenient centres. The summary given below shows the nature and extent of the special examinations made during the year :—

| | | |
|--|--------|-----|
| (a) Absentee children or irregular attenders | ... | 828 |
| (b) Physically and mentally invalid children at special schools or classes— | | |
| (1) Physical | | 535 |
| (2) Mental | | 389 |
| (c) Physically or mentally invalid children for admission to special schools— | | |
| (1) Physical | | 152 |
| (2) Mental | | 77 |
| (d) Applicants for part-time employment (Employment of Children Act) | | 326 |
| (e) Examinations under Children and Young Persons Acts— | | |
| (1) Juvenile delinquents | | 148 |
| (2) Guardianship cases | | 46 |
| (f) Necessitous children (feeding, boots, clothing, etc.) | | 96 |
| (g) Members of Education Committee Staff (teachers, janitors, school cleaners, clerical staff, etc.) | | 13 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (h) Students in preliminary training for the teaching profession | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (i) Applicants for participation in the Committee's Holiday Camp Scheme | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,235 |
| (j) Deaf or deaf-mute children | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| (k) Blind children | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (l) Certification of ineducable children to the General Board of Control | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| (m) Diphtheria Immunisation— | | | | | | |
| (1) Number of inoculations | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,010 |
| (2) Number of sessions involved | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| (n) Children for admission to the Convalescent Home at Wiston Lodge | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 |

NUTRITIONAL SURVEY—DECEMBER, 1942—JUNE, 1943.

In December, 1942, a survey of the nutritional state of the children attending Lanarkshire schools was carried out at the request of the Department of Health for Scotland. The object of this survey was to determine if, after three years of war conditions, there was any deterioration in the nutrition of the children. After consideration, it was agreed that, as it was impossible to examine every school child, the nine years old group of children due for routine examination during the year would be the best group for the purpose. It was felt that examination of this particular group would give a good cross section indication of all-the-children's standard of nutrition. Two examinations were deemed necessary, the first at the routine inspection and the second six months later. Each nine year old child, therefore, had its nutritional state assessed twice.

A form, one for each child, was prepared to give the following particulars :—

- (1) Whether child's father was regularly employed.
- (2) Whether the mother was engaged in outside employment.
- (3) If any of the child's brothers and sisters, living at home, were employed.
- (4) Whether the child took a hot mid-day meal at school.

- (5) If not, did the child get a hot dinner regularly at home.
- (6) If the child took milk regularly at school.
- (7) Whether the child had had a recent serious illness.

The rest of the questions dealt with the nutritional state of the child and the home conditions, as far as could be ascertained, i.e. :

(8) Nutrition—

- (a) Very Good.
- (b) Average.
- (c) Below Average.

(9) Home Conditions—

- (a) Good.
- (b) Fair.
- (c) Unsatisfactory.

As there is no single test for malnutrition, the medical officers in their evaluation of the nutritional condition of the children took into account the following factors ; height and weight, muscular weakness, pallor, mental apathy, manifestation of rickets, lack of sleep, and any other relevant consideration.

The home conditions were inferred from the condition of the children in respect of cleanliness, state of clothing and footgear, and any other evidence indicative of good surroundings or the reverse. This was supplemented by information obtained from the teachers.

Fifty-seven schools were selected for the purpose of the survey. These were situated in the following districts : Airdrie Burgh (7 schools), Blantyre Parish (3 schools), Bothwell Parish (7 schools), Cambuslang Parish (6 schools), Coatbridge Burgh (5 schools), Hamilton Burgh (2 schools), Larkhall District (3 schools), Motherwell and Wishaw Burgh (5 schools), New Monkland Parish (3 schools), Rutherglen Burgh (6 schools), Shotts Parish (2 schools), Upper Ward of County (8 schools).

These are all industrial areas, except Shotts and New Monkland which are mining areas, and the Upper Ward which is definitely

rural. It was considered this selection would give a good cross section of all the schools.

The survey was carried out first at the ordinary routine inspection of the pupils who were unaware in advance that any special investigation was to be carried out. This of necessity prolonged the examination of the nine years old group and took up considerable time. The children were asked the questions and the answers noted down and then checked over by asking the questions a second time.

The second examination was made six months after the first.

It was hoped that the two examinations would be conducted by the same medical officers, but this, due to service adjustments, did not materialise. The results, however, showed definite uniformity of opinion.

The table which follows shows the findings of the first part of the survey compared with those of the second part six months later:

| | | | | First Examination. August—December, 1942 | | Second Examination. January—June, 1943 | |
|---|---|----------------|-------|--|-----------|--|-----------|
| No. of Schools Examined ... | | | | 57 | | 57 | |
| No. of Children Examined ... | | | | 2,824 | | 2,452 | |
| | | | | Number | Per cent. | Number | Per cent. |
| Nutritional Category. | { | Very Good ... | 738 | 26.1 | 636 | 25.9 | |
| | | Average ... | 2,046 | 72.4 | 1,786 | 72.8 | |
| | | Below Average | 40 | 1.4 | 30 | 1.2 | |
| Regular partakers of Milk in School | | | | 1,922 | 60.9 | 1,780 | 72.6 |
| Regular partakers of Hot Dinner in School | | | | 375 | 13.3 | 551 | 22.5 |
| Regular partakers of Hot Dinner at Home | | | | 2,086 | 73.8 | 1,835 | 74.8 |
| Home Conditions | { | Good ... | 1,735 | 61.4 | 1,602 | 65.3 | |
| | | Fair ... | 841 | 29.8 | 714 | 29.1 | |
| | | Unsatisfactory | 248 | 8.8 | 136 | 5.5 | |
| Fathers regularly employed | | | | 2,204 | 89.2 | 1,901 | 88.6 |
| Fathers serving with H.M. Forces | | | | 316 | | 272 | |
| Mothers employed Whole or Part-Time | | | | 530 | 18.8 | 476 | 19.4 |
| Households with other members of family working ... | | | | 1,163 | 41.2 | 1,059 | 43.2 |
| No. of pupils who had suffered from recent illness ... | | | | 67 | 2.3 | 55 | 2.2 |

It will be observed that a smaller number of children was examined on the second occasion. This was due to children being absent from school, children having left the county or gone to other schools, and illness.

The results of the second survey approximate very closely to those of the first, showing quite definitely that there had been no deterioration in the standard of nutrition.

An increase in the number of children taking milk regularly at school from 60 per cent. to 72 per cent., and an increase in those partaking of hot dinner at school from 13 per cent. to 22 per cent. are notable features. The increase in the latter instance is due to a corresponding increase in the number of schools where dinners are provided.

The conclusions to be drawn from a consideration of these statistics show :—

- (1) That there is no malnutrition in the County which can be attributed to war conditions.
- (2) That the nutritional state of the children is as good as in previous years and better than in some of the pre-war years.
- (3) That the milk and hot dinners provided at schools are very valuable aids in the provision of a balanced diet.

There was a rather surprising want of correlation between bad home conditions and the nutrition of the children. Many of those from unsatisfactory homes showed no evidence of malnutrition, probably a result of their inherent stoutness of constitution. In this connection it has to be remembered that one cause of malnutrition is overeating. Another cause, which is often not sufficiently appreciated, is want of sleep. Taken as a whole, the results are very satisfactory, and indicate that there is a sufficiency of suitable food to ensure a proper standard of nutrition.

6. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. MINOR AILMENTS.

The minor ailments clinics continued to function as in previous years. The number of children attending these clinics shows no

sign of any falling off as compared with other years. The total number of children who attended at the various clinics during the past year is 23,169. The total attendances made during that period were 136,166. These figures are only a little less than those for the preceding year, which was a record one. The amount of work done at the Minor Ailments Clinics is large and at times taxes the resources of the Medical and Nursing staffs engaged there to the full. There is no doubt that regular visitation of the schools by members of the nursing staff is a valuable means of assuring that children in need of treatment for any minor ailment are directed to the clinics for suitable treatment. Minor ailments are not the only condition seen at the clinics. Quite frequently those of a major character make their appearance, and are dealt with by immediate reference to the family doctor for continuous observation and treatment. The time at the disposal of the clinic staffs for the treatment of the large numbers of children who attend is limited and is sometimes inadequate. Perhaps, when peaceful times come again, it may be possible to have clinics which will function on every day of the week instead of during two days as at present. The numbers could then be distributed more evenly with great advantage to everyone concerned. Parents frequently bring their children to the clinics for advice and guidance about scholastic matters and the children's fitness for school attendance. The Medical Officers are also often consulted about a child's backwardness in learning and the advisability of attending a special school or class.

In Table VII. will be found a detailed account of the various conditions treated at the minor ailments clinics with the number of attendances made. As usual, skin conditions constitute the great majority of the ailments treated. Scabies, impetigo and septic sores account for 69.4 per cent. of all cases treated. There appears to be very little fall in the prevalence of scabies, and it still is the cause of a great amount of absenteeism from school attendance. There is an unfortunate belief held by some people that scabies is due to dirty habits and conditions and is a blot on the family name. Consequently they are averse to seeking treatment at the clinics during the early stages of the disease and generally appear when septic infection supervenes or when a dermatitis caused by too vigorous or improper home treatment forces them to seek skilled assistance. These cases often require prolonged treatment.

The following is a summary of the number of children treated and the attendances made at the Committee's fixed clinics :—

Established Clinics.

| Clinic. | Medical Officer. | Children treated. | Attendances made. |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Airdrie. | Dr. Darling. | 2,349 | 13,898 |
| Baillieston. | Dr. Cormack. | 1,045 | 7,057 |
| Bellshill. | Dr. Perry. | 1,517 | 7,719 |
| Blantyre. | Dr. Cormack. | 1,523 | 7,255 |
| *Cambuslang. | Dr. Cunningham. | 2,126 | 10,209 |
| Coatbridge. | Dr. Darling. | 2,746 | 17,302 |
| Hamilton. | Dr. Thom. | 2,262 | 16,127 |
| Larkhall. | Dr. Thom. | 1,356 | 8,765 |
| Motherwell. | Dr. Young. | 1,203 | 7,212 |
| Rutherglen. | Dr. Cunningham. | 1,864 | 9,952 |
| †Shotts. | Dr. Wilson. | 430 | 2,369 |
| Wishaw. | Dr. Young. | 1,016 | 6,428 |
| | | <hr/> 19,437 | <hr/> 114,293 |

* In addition, nurses of the school staff treated 238 children (with 1,147 attendances), for scabies at the Health Institute, Cambuslang.

† Conducted by the staff of the County Public Health Department.

In addition to the 12 permanent clinics, 11 emergency clinics, including a mobile clinic, which were set up at the outbreak of war to serve outlying districts, continued throughout the year to cover the needs of the rural population. The following is a summary of

these clinics, showing their situation, the number of children treated, and the attendances made:—

Emergency Clinics.

| Clinic. | | | | | Children treated. | Attendances made. |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------------|
| Blackwood | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | 893 |
| Lesmahagow | ... | ... | ... | ... | 322 | 1,203 |
| Carluke | ... | ... | ... | ... | 445 | 3,435 |
| Carnwath | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 909 |
| Lanark | ... | ... | ... | ... | 201 | 1,096 |
| Forth | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 1,200 |
| Stonehouse | ... | ... | ... | ... | 314 | 1,871 |
| Strathaven | ... | ... | ... | ... | 821 | 4,518 |
| East Kilbride | ... | ... | ... | ... | 397 | 2,202 |
| Benhar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 604 | 3,527 |
| Mobile Clinic | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 1,019 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 3,739 | <hr/> 21,873 |
| | | | | | <hr/> <hr/> | <hr/> <hr/> |

In addition to the above figures a minor ailments clinic, staffed by a fully trained nurse, operates daily at Knowetop Special School. This serves the needs of all the children attending the school. The number of treatments during the past year was 10,079.

Treatment of minor ailments for Woodburn, Drumpark, and Dalton Special Schools is afforded at the minor ailments clinics at Hamilton, Coatbridge and Cambuslang respectively. The attendances of these children are included in the reports of these clinics.

A limited outbreak of ringworm of the head and body occurred in one school in the Coatbridge area.

In addition to the routine cases treated at the Minor Ailments Clinics, nearly 3,000 special cases were seen by the school staff.

B. DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

The scheme of visual treatment has been fully explained in previous reports. The results of treatment during 1942-43 are given in Table VI. The examination and treatment of visual defects, squint, and other eye conditions is carried out by three part-time ophthalmic surgeons. They provide specialist services to all children referred to them by the school medical officers. The number of children taking advantage of this essential service continues to be well maintained. Two thousand two hundred and fifty-nine (2,259) children were examined and prescribed for. Of children who had previously had spectacles provided, 4,774 were re-examined to make sure that their glasses were suitable in all respects. The total number of attendances at the various visual clinics was 7,033. 1,973 children had spectacles prescribed for them, and 252 were treated in other ways. The ophthalmic surgeons also operate on cases of squint which are suitable for this form of treatment. They also, when requested, give advice on the treatment of eye conditions being conducted at the minor ailments clinics. The prescribing of glasses is not the only function of the ophthalmic surgeons. At the visual clinics many eye conditions, other than visual defects, are encountered. Suitable advice is given in these cases and, where necessary, hospital treatment provided. During the year the following conditions were seen at the ophthalmic clinics :—

Squint (convergent, divergent and alternating), 590 ; Corneal opacities, 73 ; Cataract, 28 ; Choroidal Retinal Changes due to Myopia or otherwise, 20 ; Keratitis, 11 ; Nystagmus, 19 ; Corneal ulcers, 2 ; Albinism, 4 ; Persistent Pupillary Membrane, 12 ; Optic atrophy, 1 ; Dislocation of Lens, 1 ; Detachment of Retina, 1.

C. NOSE AND THROAT OPERATIVE TREATMENT.

The operative treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids is carried out at five clinics situated at Larkhall (Health Institute), Motherwell (Carnegie Health Institute), Douglas (Lady Home Hospital), Lanark (Lockhart Hospital), Biggar (Kello Hospital). These clinics continued to function throughout the year.

The number of children receiving attention continues to increase. This is largely due to recommendations from general

practitioners who have become familiar with the scheme and who avail themselves of the facilities offered more and more every year.

Both doctors and parents appreciate the shorter time of waiting for operation as compared with the delay experienced at the voluntary hospitals. The following summary shows the nature and numbers of the conditions treated at these clinics during the year.

Health Institute, Larkhall.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY.)

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... | 328 |
| Number treated without operation ... | 2 |
| Number of cases of ear condition treated ... | 11 |
| Number of cases of nasal disease treated ... | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 347 |
| | <hr/> |
| Number of attendances made by patients ... | 1,196 |
| | <hr/> |

Carnegie Health Institute, Motherwell.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY.)

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... | 340 |
| Number of attendances made by patients ... | 930 |
| Time occupied by surgeon—hours ... | 92 |
| Time occupied by anaesthetist—hours ... | 61 |

Lady Home Hospital, Douglas.

(Dr. R. A. GRAY.)

| | |
|--|----|
| Number operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... | 56 |
|--|----|

Lockhart Hospital, Lanark.

(Dr. C. E. SCOTT.)

| | |
|--|----|
| Number operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... | 87 |
|--|----|

The Kello Hospital, Biggar.

(Dr. C. E. SCOTT.)

| | |
|--|---|
| Number operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids ... | 7 |
|--|---|

During the year four cases of mastoid operation were performed at the County Hospital, Stonehouse.

D. ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The orthopaedic clinic, conducted by the county authorities at the County Hospital, Motherwell, has been of great service. Advice is given free, and, where necessary, special boots and appliances are prescribed. These are supplied by the Education Committee free or at a modified charge, depending on the financial circumstances of the parents. Children also receive advice and treatment at the Sick Children's Hospital and the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. In 37 instances children were supplied with special boots or appliances by the Education Committee at a total cost of £172 13s. 8d., of which £41 10s. 3d. was recovered from the parents by instalments.

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

Dental inspection and treatment throughout the County was carried out on the same lines as in previous years. All children in attendance at the schools were examined at least once, and in some areas it was found possible to have a second inspection. The number of children who were examined in the course of routine inspection was 114,275, a slightly higher figure than in the previous year. Of these 33,339 boys and 31,181 girls were notified as requiring dental treatment, a total of 64,520 or 56 per cent. of those examined. This shows a slight fall from the previous year's figures. Evacuee children are included in these returns and are not shown separately since they are given the same opportunity for dental treatment as is afforded normally to children resident in the County. There is, as usual, considerable variation in the numbers accepting treatment in the various areas of the County. Country children or their parents seem to be more tooth conscious than their counterparts in the urban districts. This may be accounted for from the fact that it is more difficult to get dental treatment when a journey of many miles is necessary than when the dentist resides a few hundred yards away. Parents in the country act on the principle that a little forethought may save an arduous journey in the future. When facilities for treatment are near at hand it tends to produce a state of indifference and procrastination, and it is a small step to total neglect. Certain headmasters do attempt to counteract this tendency by insisting that all forms issued advising dental treatment shall be returned to them

whether signed by the parents or not. In the latter case an explanation for refusing treatment is asked for, and if no reason is forthcoming the advantages of accepting treatment are stressed and another opportunity of reversing the original decision is given. This sometimes results in a considerable number of acceptances being added to the list. Such an attitude on the part of headmasters and teachers is to be highly commended.

The total number of children treated at the dental clinics shows a small decrease from the previous year. Of the 19,109 children treated, 8,933 received free treatment, and 10,176 were fee paying. This is a reversal of last year's figures and is due undoubtedly to the improved economic circumstances of the parents. The number of extractions of both temporary and permanent teeth is down, and there is a corresponding increase in the number of fillings carried out. This conservative treatment of teeth is a step in the right direction. Parents and children are too prone to desire the quick and painless extraction of an offending tooth rather than its survival by conservative treatment, and this is a frame of mind which can only be altered by timely advice and a firm stand on the part of the Dental Officers.

The following summary shows the dental treatment undertaken by the Dental Officers :—

| Dental Officer. | | No. of Children treated. | Extrac- tions (temp. teeth). | Extrac- tions (perm. teeth). | Fillings (Amalgam or Cement) | Other treatment (cleaning, scaling, etc.). |
|------------------|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Mr. Beattie | ... | 3,029 | 3,815 | 741 | 1,253 | 644 |
| Mr. Rankin | ... | 2,362 | 2,802 | 856 | 588 | 223 |
| Mr. Watson | ... | 3,164 | 3,870 | 577 | 754 | 119 |
| Mr. Weatherston | | 2,724 | 3,106 | 890 | 849 | 236 |
| Miss Watson | ... | 2,204 | 2,998 | 457 | 859 | 528 |
| Miss Hinshelwood | | 2,653 | 3,844 | 791 | 1,443 | 132 |
| Mrs. Jackman | ... | 2,973 | 6,023 | 585 | 1,386 | 433 |
| Total | ... | 19,109 | 26,458 | 4,897 | 7,132 | 2,315 |

Mr. Rankin also treated 8 pre-school children in the Burgh of Hamilton by arrangement with the Medical Officer of Health for the Burgh.

Table V. shows the details of the results of dental inspection and treatment in the whole education area for the year, evacuee children being included.

The number of children treated at the Dental Hospital, Glasgow, under a general anaesthetic was 17.

8. SPECIAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The Committee's four special schools situated at Hamilton (Woodburn Special School), Motherwell (Knowetop Special School), Coatbridge (Drumpark Special School), and Cambuslang (Dalton Special School) continued to function as in previous years. Of these schools Drumpark and Dalton are still being used for military purposes and the pupils attending receive instruction in the junior instruction centres at Coatdyke and Cambuslang respectively. This alternative accommodation, though restricting some of the activities normally pursued in the schools, notably treatment of minor ailments and visual defects, is satisfactory for all other purposes. Facilities for the treatment of these conditions is afforded at nearby Minor Ailments Clinics.

Deaf and deaf-mute children have accommodation in Townhead Public School, Hamilton, in a portion of the building separate from the ordinary school. The children attending travel to the school from outlying districts by the ordinary public bus services. Children who for various reasons cannot be trained at Townhead School for the Deaf, Hamilton, are educated at the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh, St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross, Glasgow, and Langside School for the Deaf, Glasgow.

The special schools play a very important part in the education of children who are handicapped either in a physical or mental way. Physically invalid children show great improvement after a term of attendance at these schools where measures to relieve their defects can be carried out coincident with suitable educational instruction. Parents often express their appreciation of the improved physical health of their children. Children with mental handicaps receive instruction suitable to their limited powers and, what is just as important, training in a social sense which helps them to adapt themselves better to the complexities of ordinary life. Those who, after prolonged trial, show no powers of learning or acquiring a social sense are reported to the General Board of Control for Scotland as ineducable children.

Another function of the special schools is the training of children afflicted with high degrees of myopia who are unsuitable for instruction in the ordinary schools.

Blind or educationally blind children are educated at the Royal School for the Blind, Edinburgh, or at St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross, Glasgow.

In certain cases of infirmity children are educated at East Park Home for Infirm Children, Glasgow, while children afflicted with epilepsy receive instruction and care at the Colony of Mercy for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir.

The following statistics show the number of children receiving instruction, the type of defect and the schools or classes where education is provided.

Physically Invalid Children.

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| At the four special schools | ... | ... | ... | 535 |
| At Eastpark Home for Infirm Children, Glasgow | | | | 9 |
| At Colony of Mercy for Epileptics, Bridge of Weir | | | | 4 |

Mentally Invalid Children.

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| At the four special schools | ... | ... | ... | 389 |
| At Birkwood Certified Institution, Lesmahagow | | | | 4 |
| Nerston Child Guidance Hospital, East Kilbride | | | | 1 |

Deaf, Deaf-Mute or Educationally Deaf Children.

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|----|
| At the School for the Deaf, Townhead, Hamilton | | | | 26 |
| At Royal Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh | | | | 20 |
| At St. Vincent's School for the Deaf, Tollcross ... | | | | 24 |

Blind or Educationally Blind Children.

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| At the Royal Blind School, Edinburgh | ... | ... | | | 9 |
| At St. Vincent's School for the Blind, Tollcross, Glasgow | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

During the year 75 physically invalid children who had been attending the Committee's Special Schools recovered their health and resumed attendance at the ordinary schools. Forty physically invalid and thirty-four mentally invalid children obtained suitable employment on leaving school. Thirty-eight mentally invalid children who, after a period of trial, were found to be unfit to profit by further instruction in the special schools were reported to the General Board of Control for Scotland as ineducable.

9. ARRANGEMENTS FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE.

A, B, C, and E—

For arrangements see Report for 1938-39.

D. HOLIDAY CAMPS.

The six holiday camps provided by the Education Committee continued to function as in previous years. The camps are all situated in schools in the upper ward of the County. These schools are chosen both for their situational amenities and the facilities available for providing meals and other necessary services. The method of selecting the pupils by the headmasters of the supplying schools was the same as in previous years. The principle followed was to select pupils of low economic circumstances who, apart from the Education Committee's Scheme, were unable to have a holiday. The response in some schools was unexpectedly poor, and there was difficulty in getting the allowed quota of children to accept the offer of a holiday. There was no untoward happening in the running of the camps. The weather during most of the period was good and the children had a very enjoyable holiday. The following statement shows where the camps were situated and the respective children who were accommodated there :

New Lanark P. School (Children from four Special Schools) ;
Lanark St. Mary's R.C. (R.C. Boys' Camp) ; Carnwath
P. School (R.C. Girls' Camp) ; Biggar H.G. (Boys—1st
fortnight ; Girls—2nd fortnight) ; Douglas P. School
(Girls' Camp) ; Leadhills P. School (Boys' Camp).

The number of children who were accommodated at the camp was 550, and the number of teachers who voluntarily acted as supervisors was 80.

The camps were visited each week by members of the medical staff.

10. OTHER ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Of these the two most important are the provision of hot mid-day meals and the "milk-in-schools" scheme. Other activities are the provision of tonic food to certain selected cases, and the granting of boots and clothing in necessitous cases. A notable addition is the provision for convalescent treatment at Wiston Lodge.

SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE.

Prior to the outbreak of war one depot for the distribution of meals to school children was in existence in Lanarkshire. This was situated at Bellshill and catered for the requirements of a limited number of children in No. 6 area. In addition to supplying those needs it afforded useful information about costs, equipment, personnel required, and all the factors necessary to the successful running of similar depots which the Education Committee might deem it necessary to provide in the future. This scheme came into operation on the 15th of February, 1939, and continued until the outbreak of war. During that period a large number of meals was provided free to necessitous school children. A considerable number of children also participated on a payment basis. On the outbreak of war this depot closed down.

In October of 1941, the Department issued a circular to all Education Authorities outlining the measures to be taken to secure a high standard of nutrition among school children and calling upon those authorities to extend rapidly the schools meals service. Substantial financial aid was promised for the carrying out of these schemes.

In Lanarkshire, with a school roll in the region of 86,000, and a diversity of population areas ranging from thickly populated industrial districts to sparsely inhabited rural ones, the task of providing an adequate service was obviously one of considerable magnitude. That these difficulties are being overcome and an efficient service provided is a tribute to those who are carrying the

scheme to a successful conclusion. After an initial survey of the education area, it was decided to provide meals from central kitchens to serve the industrial areas and make arrangement for the provision of self-contained meals centres in the rural schools which could not be served from central kitchens. Those secondary schools which had dining facilities already in existence continued to function. The centres chosen for the cooking depots, 12 in number, were sited at :—

Bellshill.

Larkhall.

East Kilbride (Ministry of Food Centre).

Shotts.

Cambuslang.

Baillieston (Ministry of Food Centre).

Airdrie.

Coatbridge.

Wishaw.

Coltness (Ministry of Food Centre).

Motherwell.

Bothwellpark (Ministry of Food Centre).

A centre at Lanark was established later.

The self-contained meals centres were installed at the Committee's four special schools, also at Airdrie Central School, Airdrie Academy and Coatbridge Secondary School, and the others at suitable schools in the more sparsely populated rural areas of the County. In all twenty-one of these centres have been established. The meals are cooked on the premises and served to the children.

The following table shows the total number of schools in each school management area, with the number of schools receiving meals :—

| S.M.C. Area. | No. of Schools | No. of Schools Receiving Meals. |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|
| No. 1 (Biggar, &c.) ... | 18 | 4 |
| No. 2 (Lesmahagow, &c.) | 15 | 4 |
| No. 3 (Lanark) | 24 | 11 |
| No. 4 (Larkhall, &c.) ... | 21 | 16 |
| No. 5 (Blantyre, &c) ... | 9 | 8 |
| No. 6 (Bothwell, &c.) ... | 24 | 24 |
| No. 7 (Shotts, &c.) ... | 18 | 16 |
| No. 8 (Cambuslang, &c.) | 11 | 10 |
| No. 9 (Cadder, &c.) ... | 31 | 8 |
| No. 10 (Burgh of Airdrie) | 10 | 8 |
| No. 11 (Burgh of Coatbridge) | 14 | 4 |
| No. 12 (Burgh of Hamilton) | 12 | 9 |
| No. 13 (Burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw) | 19 | 19 |
| No. 14 (Burgh of Rutherglen) | 6 | 1 |
| | <u>232</u> | <u>142</u> |

The remaining ninety schools which have not as yet been included in the scheme will, in the near future, have the school meals service extended to them. When this is accomplished a very important provision in the prevention of undernourishment of the school children of Lanarkshire will have been attained.

The large cooking centres already in operation are capable of supplying 32,000 meals per day. This figure will be increased to 38,000 when the additional centre at Coatbridge comes into use.

The following table shows the number of school children partaking of hot dinner in school under the school meals scheme from February, 1942, to June, 1943 :—

| Date. | No. of Children partaking of Meals. | | | | |
|----------------|--|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| February, 1942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,529 |
| May, 1942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,542 |
| October, 1942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,403 |
| February, 1943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,992 |
| June, 1943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,755 |

The total number of school meals supplied from the inception of the scheme in February, 1942, to the end of June, 1943, was approximately 3,300,000.

The meals, which are provided at a charge of 4d., or in cases of necessity free, are much appreciated by the children. As varied a menu as is possible under war-time conditions is provided, due care being exercised to have, as far as possible, a properly balanced diet. The meals are prepared at the central kitchens and transported to the schools in specially constructed containers which ensures that the food will be hot on arrival. Each headmaster, immediately after the beginning of school each morning, ascertains how many children are taking dinner that day. This information is sent by telephone to the appropriate central kitchen which provides the required amount of food. This obviates waste. Meals are served in the school halls, or in other suitable places either in the schools or in outside buildings. An attempt is made to combine with the taking of the food an educational and cultural value. This is done by the singing of a suitable verse from a hymn before eating, and the correction of any uncouth manner or behaviour while at table. Members of the teaching staff supervise the meals and also partake of the food along with the children. No attempt is made to convert a pleasurable occasion into a solemn ritual. Conversation is allowed, but any unseemly conduct is corrected. The provision of knives and forks would enhance the cultural side of the proceedings as it is difficult to inculcate good table manners into children who are provided with a spoon only. The natural reaction is to overcome the inadequacies of the spoon by the use of the fingers,

and this is not desirable. Hands should be washed before eating. In schools where it is impossible to feed all the children partaking of food at one sitting recourse is had to two or sometimes three sessions. This of necessity leads to some hurry and increases the difficulties of service and supervision, but is unavoidable at present. That these meals have been instrumental in maintaining a proper standard of nutrition amongst school children is beyond dispute. When the completed scheme is in operation it should ensure that nowhere in the education area need children go without a hot mid-day meal. Incidentally the working of the scheme has created a considerable amount of employment, as the following figures will show :—

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of persons employed at large Cooking Centres | 148 |
| Number of persons employed at School Meals Centres | 43 |
| Number of persons employed at School Dining Centres | 598 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 789 |
| | <hr/> |

The milk-in-schools scheme continued to function as in previous years. The following table shows the number of children partaking of milk during the year, the consumption in the various months being contrasted with those of the preceding year. It will be observed that there has been a falling off in the numbers taking milk daily. This is probably accounted for by the rapid extension of the meals-in-school scheme, many of the children being unable, for various reasons, to participate in both.

| Month. | | | 1942-43 | 1941-42 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|---------|---------|
| September, 1942 | ... | ... | 62,050 | 64,822 |
| October, 1942 | ... | ... | 59,027 | 63,670 |
| November, 1942 | ... | ... | 61,103 | 65,839 |
| December, 1942 | ... | ... | 60,096 | 66,597 |
| January, 1943 | ... | ... | 58,405 | 64,406 |
| February, 1943 | ... | ... | 59,577 | 64,960 |
| March, 1943 | ... | ... | 59,981 | 63,479 |
| April, 1943 | ... | ... | 64,068 | 62,413 |
| May, 1943 | ... | ... | 61,089 | 65,891 |
| June, 1943 | ... | ... | 57,778 | 62,207 |

Tonic food (Cod Liver Oil and Malt) was supplied to 37 necessitous children on the recommendation of the School Medical Officers. This is also a normal constituent of the diet of children attending the Committee's Special Schools. Free boots were supplied to 3,043 children, and, after medical examination, 31 children were granted free clothing. Children convalescing from debilitating illness or after operations for tonsils and adenoids, etc., are given the opportunity of a period of convalescent treatment at Wiston Lodge. Wiston Lodge is a country mansion situated in pleasant woodland adjacent to Lamington Station in the upper ward of the County. Originally it was acquired by the Department of Health for Scotland for the reception and treatment of diabetic children from all of the evacuation areas in Scotland. It was equipped to accommodate 70 children and placed under the supervision of the Public Health Committee of the County. As the number of diabetic children admitted fell far short of the accommodation provided it was agreed to utilise the remaining beds by taking in evacuee children who were "bed wetters," and later on when numbers again decreased evacuee children whose foster parents needed temporary relief from their billeting obligations. The number of children admitted under the latter condition was small, and it was then proposed to utilise the available accommodation as a convalescent centre for debilitated school children, resident in the County and Burghal areas. This was extended to children, convalescing after tonsillectomy and other operations who required a rest and nursing care. School children up to the age of 13 are normally admitted for a period of one month in cases of convalescence from illness and for two weeks following removal of tonsils and adenoids. The scheme has proved to be a popular one, and increasing numbers of children are deriving great benefit from their stay at Wiston Lodge. The children are selected by the school medical staff, cases of mental deficiency and contagious or infectious disease being debarred. Educational facilities are provided. Residence at and transport to and from Wiston Lodge are provided free, the cost being borne by the Education Committee of the County. There is no doubt that a period of residence at this convalescent home is of great value in restoring to health children who, through illness or operation, are in need of rest and nursing care.

During the period under review from 1st August, 1942, to 31st July, 1943, seventy-three children suffering from general debility

following illness, and twenty-four convalescing after removal of tonsils and adenoids, a total of 97, were admitted to the home.

INTENSIVE COURSES IN FIRST AID AND HOME NURSING.

These courses were held during the latter part of the summer in the period between the completion of the leaving certificate examinations and the summer holidays.

The classes in first aid and ambulance work were as popular as in previous years. As these classes have had their origin since the outbreak of the present war, it is impossible to tell whether their popularity is due to the circumstances of the times or to a genuine interest in the subject itself. It is to be hoped that the latter proves to be the determining urge and that the course may find its place in the curriculum of the schools. Of the value of knowledge acquired at such classes there is no doubt at all provided it is applied with a due sense of responsibility and caution. The classes are affiliated with the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association. Examinations are held at the termination of the course, and certificates and medallions presented to successful students.

The following tabulated statement shows the schools which had courses during the year, the number of pupils attending, the number presented at the examination, and the certificates and medallions gained.

INTENSIVE COURSE IN FIRST AID AND AMBULANCE WORK. (Session 1943)

| SCHOOL. | No. of enrolled Pupils. | Pupils presented for examination. | Pupils who gained Proficiency Certificates. | Pupils who gained Medallions. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Bellshill Academy ... | 16 | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| Biggar High ... | 15 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Coatbridge Secondary | 51 | 40 | 30 | — |
| Elmwood Secondary, Bothwell ... | 35 | 29 | 14 | 15 |
| Hamilton Academy | 41 | 35 | 33 | 2 |
| Lanark Grammar ... | 32 | 24 | 16 | 8 |
| Larkhall Academy ... | 35 | 25 | 18 | 5 |
| Our Lady's High School, Motherwell | 40 | 40 | 13 | 27 |
| Uddingston Grammar | 24 | 22 | 22 | — |
| Wishaw High ... | 33 | 32 | 32 | — |
| Dalziel High... | 103 | 98 | 85 | — |
| Totals ... | 425 | 375 | 281 | 65 |

The following tabular statement shows the number of pupils who took the course in Home Nursing at the various schools :—

INTENSIVE COURSE IN HOME NURSING.
(Session 1943)

| SCHOOL. | No. of Pupils enrolled. | No. of Pupils presented for examination. | No. of Pupils who passed examination. | No. of Pupils who gained higher awards. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Coatbridge Secondary | 17 | 17 | 13 | — |
| Elmwood Secondary, Bothwell ... | 35 | 27 | 27 | 14 |
| Hamilton Academy | 17 | 17 | 17 | 3 |
| Totals ... | 69 | 61 | 57 | 17 |

The three schools enumerated above were the only ones whose number of pupils desiring to take the course justified the running of a class. Four secondary schools had no applicants and in three others the numbers were inadequate. During session 1942, six schools had a course. There has been a progressive diminution which appears to be contrary to the general opinion that home nursing is a subject in which girls are naturally interested. In contrast to the numbers who enroll for First Aid and Ambulance Work it is remarkable. The fact is that Sick Nursing is a calling, and unless a girl has a definite urge towards it she regards it either with indifference or decided distaste. Perhaps the association of sick nursing with unpleasant experiences of illnesses at home has an adverse affect. There is also the fact that girls in secondary schools have a definite aim in life and unless this happens to be nursing they are not keenly interested. Whatever the real reason may be it is quite apparent that Sick Nursing has a limited appeal.

TABLE I. (1942-43).

Total number of children examined at

A. SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS :—

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Ordinary Schools | { | Entrants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,050 |
| | | Second Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,344 |
| | | Third Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,738 |
| Secondary Schools | } | Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | 466 |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,598 |
| Government and Voluntary Evacuees | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 317 |
| | | Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25,915 |

B. OTHER EXAMINATIONS :—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Special (Non-routine) Cases | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,239 |
| Re-inspections by Medical Officers | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,504 |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | 14,743 |

Number of individual children inspected at systematic (routine) examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (exclusive of uncleanliness and dental caries) :—

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ordinary Schools | { | Entrants | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,721 |
| | | Second Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,027 |
| | | Third Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,678 |
| Secondary Schools | } | Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| | | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,470 |
| Government and Voluntary Evacuees | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| | | Grand Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,520 |



TABLE II.

SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS (1942-43).

[illegible]

* Infant children not included.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME—CHILDREN EXAMINED IN ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

[illegible]

TABLE III. (1942-43)

SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

| CLASSIFICATION. | ENTRANTS. | | SECOND AGE GROUP. | | THIRD AGE GROUP. | | SECONDARY SCHOOLS AGE GROUP. | | TOTAL. | |
|---|------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | No. of Children. | Per-centage. | No. of Children. | Per-centage. | No. of Children. | Per-centage. | No. of Children. | Per-centage. | No. of Children. | Per-centage. |
| I. Children free from defects, | 3,370 | 41·86 | 3,322 | 39·81 | 4,136 | 47·33 | 255 | 54·72 | 11,083 | 43·29 |
| II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from :— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye, with or without glasses ; | 21 | 0·26 | 1,034 | 12·4 | 1,189 | 13·6 | 92 | 19·74 | 2,336 | 9·13 |
| or (b) Conditions of mouth or teeth requiring treatment, ... | 121 | 1·50 | 70 | ·84 | 50 | ·6 | 5 | 1·07 | 246 | ·96 |
| (c) Both (a) and (b), ... | — | — | 26 | ·31 | 12 | ·13 | — | — | 38 | ·15 |
| Total, ... | 142 | 1·76 | 1,130 | 13·55 | 1,251 | 14·33 | 97 | 20·81 | 2,620 | 10·24 |
| III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks, ... | 3,127 | 38·85 | 2,569 | 30·79 | 2,197 | 25·14 | 76 | 16·31 | 7,969 | 31·13 |
| IV. Children suffering from defects where | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Complete cure may ultimately be expected, ... | 1,302 | 16·17 | 1,156 | 13·85 | 937 | 10·72 | 22 | 4·72 | 3,417 | 13·35 |
| (b) Improvement only may be expected, ... | 109 | 1·36 | 167 | 2·0 | 217 | 2·48 | 16 | 3·44 | 509 | 1·99 |
| Total, ... | 1,411 | 17·53 | 1,323 | 15·85 | 1,154 | 13·2 | 38 | 8·16 | 3,926 | 15·34 |
| Total No. of children Examined, ... | 8,050 | 100% | 8,344 | 100% | 8,738 | 100% | 466 | 100% | 25,598 | 100% |

TABLE IV. (1942-43).

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE
IN THE AREA.

| Disability. | At Ordinary Schools. | At Special Schools or Classes. | Total |
|--|----------------------------|--|-------|
| 1. Blind, | — | 11 | 11 |
| 2. Partially sighted— | | | |
| (a) Refractive errors in which the curricu- lum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition, | 2 | 32 | 34 |
| (b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school, | 5 | 21 | 26 |
| 3. Deaf— | | | |
| Grade IIA, | 104 | — | 104 |
| Grade IIB, | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Grade III, | 3 | 83 | 86 |
| 4. Defective Speech— | | | |
| (a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures, | — | 11 | 11 |
| (b) Stammering requiring special educa- tional measures, | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| 5. Mentally Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)— | | | |
| (a) Educable (I.Q. approximately 50-70), | 98 | 259 | 357 |
| (b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50), | 2 | — | 2 |
| 6. Epilepsy— | | | |
| (a) Mild and occasional, | 12 | 17 | 29 |
| (b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school), | — | 2 | 2 |
| 7. Physically Defective (Children between 5 and 16 years)— | | | |
| (a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (exclud- ing cervical glands), | 13 | 37 | 50 |
| (b) General orthopaedic conditions, | 53 | 91 | 144 |
| (c) Organic heart disease, | 199 | 52 | 251 |
| (d) Other causes of ill-health, | 124 | 256 | 380 |
| 8. Multiple Defects— | | | |
| (a) | — | *171 | 171 |
| (b) | — | †105 | 105 |

* Mental Defect plus one or more physical defects.

† More than one physical defect.

TABLE V.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT (1942-43).

| SCHOOL MANAGEMENT AREA. | NUMBERS EXAMINED. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | NUMBERS NOTIFIED. | | TOTAL. | Percentage Requiring Treatment. | Number of Pupils Treated. | Number of Attend- ances made for Treatment. | EXTRACTIONS. | | FILLINGS. | | | | OTHER TREATMENT. | | Number of General Anaes- thetic Cases. | SESSIONS. | | CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS. | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|-------|---------------------|-------|--|-----------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | 5 yrs. | 6 yrs. | 7 yrs. | 8 yrs. | 9 yrs. | 10 yrs. | 11 yrs. | 12 yrs. | 13 yrs. | 14 yrs. | 15 yrs. | 16 yrs. | 17 yrs. | 18 yrs. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | | | | | Temp. | Perm. | Amalgam. | | Cement. | | Temp. | Perm. | | Treat- ment. | Inspec- tion. | Free Treat- ment. | Fee Paying. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Temp. | Perm. | Temp. | Perm. | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area No. 1 | 195 | 218 | 201 | 196 | 189 | 189 | 169 | 169 | 108 | 51 | 14 | 8 | 6 | — | 1,713 | 359 | 336 | 695 | 40-57 | 442 | 457 | 527 | 130 | — | 186 | — | 3 | — | 131 | — | 44 | 19 | 185 | 257 |
| " " 2 | 400 | 394 | 389 | 395 | 410 | 404 | 402 | 378 | 294 | 58 | 12 | 2 | — | — | 3,538 | 772 | 747 | 1,519 | 42-93 | 911 | 951 | 1,130 | 186 | — | 339 | — | 11 | — | 151 | — | 90 | 26 | 457 | 454 |
| " " 3 | 549 | 623 | 686 | 686 | 710 | 656 | 707 | 639 | 653 | 171 | 37 | 24 | 8 | — | 6,149 | 1,380 | 1,340 | 2,720 | 44-23 | 1,676 | 1,752 | 2,158 | 425 | — | 698 | — | 16 | — | 362 | — | 148 | 41 | 834 | 842 |
| " " 4 | 998 | 942 | 976 | 987 | 1,051 | 970 | 953 | 915 | 799 | 203 | 61 | 33 | 3 | — | 8,891 | 1,716 | 1,812 | 3,528 | 39-7 | 1,024 | 1,037 | 1,274 | 411 | — | 179 | — | 71 | — | 15 | — | 134 | 64 | 555 | 469 |
| " " 5 | 721 | 705 | 731 | 688 | 715 | 755 | 660 | 607 | 646 | 83 | — | — | — | — | 6,211 | 4,306 | 2,106 | 6,412 | 66-0 | 1,077 | 1,196 | 1,160 | 390 | — | 274 | — | 15 | — | 43 | — | 140 | 41 | 607 | 470 |
| " " 6 | 1,246 | 1,168 | 1,208 | 1,212 | 1,195 | 1,252 | 1,232 | 1,067 | 930 | 226 | 65 | 60 | 25 | 13 | 10,899 | 3,687 | 4,068 | 7,755 | 70-9 | 2,296 | 2,815 | 3,318 | 689 | — | 646 | 498 | 123 | — | 132 | 2 | 298 | 80 | 1,002 | 1,294 |
| " " 7 | 473 | 589 | 545 | 597 | 541 | 591 | 583 | 463 | 419 | 52 | — | — | — | — | 4,852 | 1,760 | 1,757 | 3,517 | 72-4 | 1,252 | 1,368 | 2,103 | 320 | 9 | 313 | 111 | 131 | — | 120 | 2 | 148 | 39 | 587 | 665 |
| " " 8 | 928 | 978 | 894 | 980 | 959 | 935 | 958 | 756 | 630 | 109 | 18 | 1 | — | — | 8,146 | 3,020 | 2,868 | 5,888 | 72-0 | 1,170 | 1,278 | 1,395 | 364 | 1 | 330 | — | 4 | — | 109 | — | 164 | 58 | 559 | 611 |
| " " 9 | 1,275 | 1,243 | 1,357 | 1,308 | 1,298 | 1,454 | 1,311 | 969 | 726 | 144 | 10 | 2 | — | — | 11,097 | 2,653 | 2,656 | 5,309 | 47-8 | 2,384 | 2,467 | 3,537 | 404 | 18 | 517 | 44 | 120 | — | 155 | 6 | 298 | 92 | 952 | 1,432 |
| " " 10 | 1,039 | 1,152 | 1,001 | 1,026 | 1,023 | 998 | 1,080 | 1,018 | 1,059 | 371 | 113 | 51 | 11 | 3 | 9,945 | 1,769 | 1,786 | 3,555 | 35-7 | 1,413 | 1,430 | 1,767 | 233 | 9 | 317 | 2 | 18 | — | 57 | — | 154 | 35 | 584 | 829 |
| " " 11 | 659 | 915 | 697 | 674 | 724 | 701 | 807 | 832 | 796 | 301 | 86 | 30 | 12 | 4 | 7,238 | 2,951 | 2,836 | 5,787 | 77-9 | 1,677 | 1,890 | 3,366 | 367 | 13 | 463 | 84 | 224 | — | 252 | 7 | 240 | 56 | 954 | 723 |
| " " 12 | 1,206 | 1,300 | 1,166 | 1,262 | 1,256 | 1,332 | 1,312 | 1,501 | 1,309 | 401 | 208 | 169 | 89 | 17 | 12,528 | 2,393 | 2,368 | 4,761 | 37-9 | 1,100 | 1,111 | 1,277 | 333 | — | 257 | — | 36 | — | 208 | — | 148 | 88 | 602 | 498 |
| " " 13 | 1,774 | 1,518 | 1,613 | 1,616 | 1,529 | 1,624 | 1,661 | 1,817 | 1,710 | 416 | 192 | 114 | 47 | 15 | 15,646 | 3,924 | 3,675 | 7,599 | 48-0 | 1,972 | 2,377 | 2,644 | 397 | 4 | 656 | 30 | 92 | 7 | 489 | — | 297 | 102 | 745 | 1,227 |
| " " 14 | 677 | 677 | 704 | 700 | 642 | 778 | 803 | 854 | 929 | 321 | 130 | 76 | 31 | — | 7,422 | 2,649 | 2,826 | 5,475 | 74-0 | 715 | 827 | 802 | 248 | 2 | 263 | — | 5 | — | 84 | — | 93 | 42 | 310 | 405 |
| Total | 12,140 | 12,422 | 12,168 | 12,327 | 12,242 | 12,639 | 12,638 | 11,984 | 11,008 | 2,907 | 946 | 570 | 232 | 52 | 114,275 | 33,339 | 31,181 | 64,520 | 56-0 | 19,109 | 20,956 | 26,458 | 4,897 | 56 | 5,438 | 769 | 869 | 7 | 2,308 | 17 | 2,396 | 785 | 8,933 | 10,176 |

TABLE VI. (1942-43).

VISUAL TREATMENT.

Showing number of children who received full ophthalmic examination, number re-examined, and the number for whom spectacles were prescribed or who were otherwise treated.

| TREATMENT CENTRE. | Number of Children Examined. | Number of Children Re-examined. | Total Attendances. | Number for whom Spectacles were prescribed. | Number Treated otherwise or Advised. | Cases uncompleted and Cases not requiring Treatment. |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------------------------|--|
| Dr. JOHN A. MORTIMER. | | | | | | |
| Blantyre | 87 | 286 | 373 | 81 | 6 | — |
| Cadder (Bishopbriggs and Chryston) | 49 | 172 | 221 | 42 | 7 | — |
| Carluke | 39 | 143 | 182 | 34 | 5 | — |
| East Kilbride | 5 | 15 | 20 | 5 | — | — |
| Lanark | 134 | 234 | 368 | 105 | 29 | — |
| Larkhall | 87 | 297 | 384 | 81 | 6 | — |
| Shotts | 57 | 204 | 261 | 44 | 12 | 1 |
| Strathaven | 35 | 126 | 161 | 27 | 8 | — |
| Uddingston | 93 | 261 | 354 | 82 | 11 | — |
| Wishaw | 162 | 295 | 457 | 140 | 22 | — |
| Knowetop Special School ... | 17 | 104 | 121 | 13 | 4 | — |
| Dr. H. SOMERVILLE MARTYN. | | | | | | |
| Abington | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | — | — |
| Airdrie | 240 | 502 | 742 | 210 | 29 | 11 |
| Baillieston | 55 | 101 | 156 | 43 | 8 | 4 |
| Bellshill | 149 | 211 | 360 | 138 | 8 | 3 |
| Biggar | 25 | 31 | 56 | 18 | 4 | 3 |
| Cambuslang | 137 | 191 | 328 | 120 | 9 | 8 |
| Carnwath | 21 | 31 | 52 | 11 | 8 | 2 |
| Lesmahagow | 12 | 53 | 65 | 9 | 3 | — |
| Rutherglen | 77 | 221 | 298 | 68 | 8 | 1 |
| Dr. JAMES HILL. | | | | | | |
| Coatbridge | 307 | 526 | 794 | 242 | 26 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 201 | 463 | 664 | 188 | 13 | — |
| Motherwell | 268 | 526 | 794 | 242 | 26 | — |
| Total | 2,259 | 4,774 | 7,033 | 1,973 | 252 | 34 |

TABLE VII. (1942-43)

MINOR AILMENTS.

SHOWING (a) NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED AT EACH CLINIC; (b) TOTAL ATTENDANCES MADE; (c) NATURE OF AILMENT FROM WHICH THE CHILDREN SUFFERED.

| | AIRDRIE CLINIC. | | | BAILLIESTON CLINIC. | | | BELLSHILL CLINIC. | | | BLANTYRE CLINIC. | | | CAMBUSLANG CLINIC. | | | COATBRIDGE CLINIC. | | | HAMILTON CLINIC. | | | LARKHALL CLINIC. | | | MOTHERWELL CLINIC. | | | RUTHERGLEN CLINIC. | | | SHOTT'S CLINIC. | | | WISHAW CLINIC. | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|---|--|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | Boys. | Girls. | Total Attendance. | | | |
| DISEASES OF THE EYE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blepharitis, | 88 | 84 | 1,421 | 22 | 21 | 682 | 64 | 59 | 1,050 | 27 | 39 | 756 | 42 | 55 | 744 | 104 | 95 | 2,425 | 81 | 36 | 992 | 16 | 19 | 371 | 28 | 19 | 512 | 30 | 37 | 622 | 12 | 3 | 186 | | | |
| Conjunctivitis, | 15 | 22 | 124 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 32 | 21 | 343 | 23 | 13 | 303 | 36 | 51 | 667 | 40 | 34 | 237 | 29 | 27 | 408 | 8 | 16 | 155 | 13 | 9 | 108 | 22 | 27 | 311 | 1 | 1 | 40 | | | |
| Corneal Ulcer, | 1 | 4 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 1 | — | 5 | 2 | 2 | 35 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 2 | 12 | — | — | — | | | |
| Corneal Opacities, | 2 | 10 | 216 | 1 | — | 33 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 143 | 4 | 2 | 66 | 18 | 24 | 251 | 3 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 1 | 25 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | | |
| Ophthalmia and Phlyctenular Conj., | — | 3 | 35 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | — | 15 | 2 | 4 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | | | |
| Keratitis-Interstitial, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 44 | — | 1 | 19 | — | 2 | 28 | — | — | — | — | — | 8 | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | | |
| Hordeolum (Stye), | 10 | 23 | 105 | 7 | 12 | 47 | 12 | 12 | 59 | 11 | 10 | 56 | 21 | 15 | 103 | 13 | 26 | 189 | 11 | 11 | 104 | 5 | 8 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 13 | 15 | 22 | 132 | 1 | 2 | 8 | | | |
| Stillicidium, | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 40 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 16 | | |
| Other Diseases, | 3 | 4 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 44 | 7 | 5 | 110 | — | 4 | 36 | 4 | — | 9 | 3 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 6 | 6 | 36 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | |
| TOTAL, | 119 | 150 | 1,965 | 41 | 40 | 834 | 111 | 93 | 1,463 | 70 | 74 | 1,392 | 114 | 131 | 1,722 | 179 | 189 | 3,267 | 81 | 80 | 1,625 | 35 | 48 | 606 | 48 | 34 | 702 | 76 | 95 | 1,116 | 14 | 6 | 234 | | | |
| DISEASES OF THE SKIN— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Impetigo Contagiosa, | 255 | 220 | 2,601 | 80 | 59 | 834 | 150 | 119 | 1,280 | 182 | 87 | 1,359 | 170 | 90 | 1,104 | 360 | 220 | 2,689 | 294 | 162 | 2,879 | 134 | 119 | 1,524 | 143 | 100 | 1,178 | 146 | 108 | 1,398 | 39 | 37 | 249 | | | |
| Eczema, | 9 | 7 | 116 | 22 | 14 | 257 | 1 | — | 3 | 19 | 13 | 305 | 17 | 19 | 398 | 16 | 19 | 240 | 15 | 13 | 325 | 7 | 5 | 110 | 23 | 17 | 210 | 17 | 15 | 230 | — | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Alopecia Areata, | — | 1 | 34 | 3 | 1 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 2 | 76 | 5 | 3 | 66 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 69 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 32 | 2 | 5 | 192 | — | — | — | | | |
| Scabies, | 232 | 225 | 3,149 | 119 | 127 | 2,049 | 81 | 77 | 365 | 148 | 140 | 1,060 | *58 | 67 | 147 | 277 | 215 | 3,084 | 332 | 329 | 4,417 | 142 | 180 | 1,962 | 217 | 169 | 2,644 | 94 | 108 | 639 | 85 | 94 | 1,026 | | | |
| Pediculosis Capitis, with Impet. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Contag., | 2 | 16 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 36 | 3 | 8 | 26 | 2 | 15 | 38 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 13 | 34 | 12 | 22 | 203 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 29 | — | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Pediculosis Capitis, | — | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 4 | 9 | — | 1 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 17 | — | 9 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 37 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 4 | — | — | — | | | |
| Dermatitis Seborrhoeica, | 3 | 4 | 55 | 8 | 8 | 62 | 66 | 58 | 820 | 17 | 8 | 145 | 7 | 6 | 42 | 6 | 2 | 37 | — | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | 12 | 17 | 140 | 6 | 14 | 146 | — | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Wounds and Septic Sores, | 445 | 305 | 3,517 | 225 | 156 | 1,801 | 265 | 257 | 2,382 | 347 | 215 | 2,169 | 553 | 305 | 2,804 | 508 | 285 | 3,030 | 340 | 220 | 2,865 | 261 | 160 | 2,192 | 150 | 114 | 1,551 | 450 | 349 | 3,835 | 63 | 65 | 525 | | | |
| Psoriasis, | 4 | 5 | 63 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 22 | 3 | 4 | 39 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 15 | 6 | 116 | 2 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 2 | 23 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 39 | — | — | — | | | |
| Other Skin Diseases, | 68 | 55 | 520 | 26 | 28 | 309 | 57 | 67 | 586 | 46 | 40 | 410 | 177 | 165 | 1,857 | 55 | 50 | 393 | 117 | 102 | 2,093 | 70 | 66 | 778 | 38 | 57 | 292 | 101 | 133 | 1,292 | 5 | 6 | 125 | | | |
| TOTAL, | 1,018 | 843 | 10,088 | 488 | 407 | 5,399 | 627 | 595 | 5,510 | 766 | 525 | 5,605 | 994 | 678 | 6,473 | 1,239 | 819 | 9,632 | 1,115 | 856 | 12,914 | 617 | 538 | 6,610 | 585 | 480 | 6,054 | 823 | 750 | 7,804 | 192 | 209 | 1,936 | | | |
| DISEASES OF THE EAR— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chronic Suppurative Inflammation, | 60 | 55 | 1,178 | 20 | 18 | 627 | 38 | 26 | 540 | 28 | 15 | 495 | 26 | 30 | 508 | 65 | 40 | 2,973 | 41 | 27 | 877 | 20 | 21 | 501 | 20 | 11 | 303 | 26 | 20 | 679 | 6 | 3 | 199 | | | |
| Ceruminous Collection, | 19 | 15 | 40 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 55 | 3 | 1 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 74 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 8 | 68 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 33 | — | — | — | | | |
| Chronic Catarrh, | 5 | 8 | 100 | — | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 3 | 31 | 10 | 4 | 45 | 18 | 16 | 270 | 3 | 1 | 16 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | 3 | 17 | — | — | — | | | |
| Other Diseases, | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 1 | — | 13 | 1 | 2 | 23 | — | — | — | 6 | 3 | 41 | 5 | 12 | 43 | — | — | — | | | |
| TOTAL, | 85 | 80 | 1,333 | 23 | 21 | 648 | 45 | 31 | 599 | 35 | 20 | 555 | 52 | 48 | 641 | 88 | 61 | 3,274 | 46 | 32 | 926 | 27 | 30 | 596 | 28 | 15 | 354 | 38 | 43 | 772 | 6 | 3 | 199 | | | |
| DISEASES OF THE NOSE— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nasal Catarrh | 24 | 15 | 442 | 7 | 7 | 115 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 17 | 4 | 202 | 50 | 38 | 1,078 | 20 | 15 | 346 | 17 | 7 | 349 | 8 | 16 | 375 | 6 | 3 | 77 | 18 | 13 | 211 | — | — | — | | | |
| Nasal Obstruction, | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 4 | 2 | 3 | 102 | 7 | 1 | 74 | 7 | 7 | 282 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 296 | 14 | 18 | 498 | 2 | — | 15 | 4 | 2 | 47 | — | — | — | | | |
| TOTAL, | 24 | 16 | 444 | 8 | 7 | 119 | 6 | 6 | 139 | 24 | 5 | 276 | 57 | 45 | 1,360 | 21 | 16 | 353 | 32 | 17 | 645 | 22 | 34 | 873 | 8 | 3 | 92 | 22 | 15 | 258 | — | — | — | | | |
| Ringworm of Head, | 2 | — | 22 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 6 | 35 | 3 | 265 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 45 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | | |
| Ringworm of Body, | 4 | 8 | 46 | 1 | 3 | 39 | 2 | — | 7 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 51 | 45 | 511 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | | |
| TOTAL, | 6 | 8 | 68 | 6 | 4 | 57 | 3 | — | 8 | 2 | 2 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 13 | 86 | 48 | 776 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | | |

* School Nursing Staff also treated 115 Boys and 123 Girls, who made 1,147 attendances, at The Health Institute, Cambuslang.

TABLE VIIa. (Supplementary), 1942-1943.

MINOR AILMENTS (Treatment at Emergency Clinics).

| CLINIC. | EYE DISEASES. | | | SKIN DISEASES. | | | EAR DISEASES. | | | DISEASES OF NOSE. | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Boys. | Girls. | Attend- ances. | Boys. | Girls. | Attend- ances. | Boys. | Girls. | Attend- ances. | Boys. | Girls. | Attend- ances. |
| Blackwood ... | 5 | 13 | 56 | 120 | 106 | 757 | 2 | 7 | 61 | — | 2 | 19 |
| Lesmahagow ... | 7 | 5 | 42 | 186 | 117 | 1,104 | 5 | 1 | 56 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Carluke ... | 15 | 30 | 796 | 226 | 158 | 2,381 | 8 | 7 | 197 | 1 | — | 61 |
| Carnwath ... | 10 | 5 | 224 | 44 | 43 | 576 | 5 | 2 | 109 | — | — | — |
| Lanark ... | 13 | 12 | 256 | 96 | 72 | 772 | 4 | 4 | 68 | — | — | — |
| Forth ... | 7 | 23 | 441 | 48 | 36 | 660 | 2 | 5 | 99 | — | — | — |
| Stonehouse ... | 6 | 7 | 142 | 142 | 139 | 1,486 | 7 | 11 | 221 | 2 | — | 22 |
| Strathaven ... | 13 | 33 | 382 | 445 | 315 | 3,894 | 4 | 9 | 198 | — | 2 | 44 |
| East Kilbride ... | 12 | 14 | 168 | 211 | 153 | 1,953 | 2 | 3 | 62 | 1 | 1 | 19 |
| Benhar ... | 36 | 39 | 802 | 284 | 226 | 2,319 | 6 | 10 | 334 | 3 | — | 72 |
| Mobile Clinic ... | 9 | 12 | 272 | 73 | 45 | 637 | 7 | 4 | 110 | — | — | — |
| TOTALS ... | 133 | 193 | 3,581 | 1,875 | 1,410 | 16,539 | 52 | 63 | 1,515 | 8 | 5 | 238 |

Total number of children treated ... 3,739

Total number of attendances made ... 21,873

TABLE VIII (Supplementary).

SHOWING THE REMEDIAL MEASURES INSTITUTED.

[illegible]

